

REMARKS

Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are pending in the application. All claims have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on UK 2,289,555 to Wilska et al., in view of US 5,436,635 to Takahara et al. The rejections are respectfully traversed.

The Office Action states that Takahara “expressly teaches a power management circuit [Fig. 2, 11] that controls power consumption of a display circuit such that after the image is illuminated, the power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the display circuit until the next image is ready to be presented on the display (see Fig. 5, column 15, lines 3-32).”

The cited passages and figures in Takahara do not suggest “a power management circuit that controls the power consumption of the display circuit such that after the image is illuminated, the power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the display circuit until the next image is ready to be presented on the liquid crystal display,” as recited in independent claims 1, 7, 17, 22, and 29. The cited passages merely discuss providing drive circuits that yield a signal amplitude smaller than that of the conventional drive circuit so that it can sufficiently cope with a higher frequency. That is, Takahara uses a drive circuit outputting a positive signal and another drive circuit for outputting a negative signal. Thus, the outputs of the two drive circuits can be combined to achieve a signal amplitude doubled even though the signal output for each drive circuit is small in amplitude. There is no mention in the cited passages of a power management circuit lowering the power consumption until the next image is ready to be presented, as claimed by the Applicants. If this rejection is maintained, the Applicants would appreciate a citation to the asserted teachings.

Furthermore, there is no mention anywhere in Takahara of the Applicants’ power management circuit that controls the power consumption of the display circuit, as recited in independent claims 1, 7, 17, 22, and 29 should be withdrawn.

The only remaining reference against the claims is Wilska. As acknowledged by the Office Action, Wilska alone does not make obvious the invention claimed by the Applicants, and fails to add aspects of the present application argued above to be lacking in Takahara. Thus, the rejections of claims 1, 7, 17, 22, and 29 are overcome.

Because the other claims depend from claims 1, 7, 17, or 22, the reasons for allowance of claims 1, 7, 17, 22, and 29 apply as well to the dependent claims.

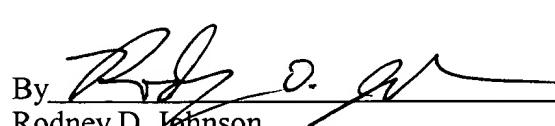
Reconsideration of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

As suggested in the Office Action, formal drawings will be provided upon allowance of the application.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (978) 341-0036.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.

By 
Rodney D. Johnson
Registration No. 36,558
Telephone: (978) 341-0036
Facsimile: (978) 341-0136

Concord, MA 01742-9133

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